

TUM

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew

The trembling daffodil: at the tug he falls,

Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryd.*

TUGGER. *n. f.* [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUTOR. *n. f.* [from *tutor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom, to put himself under the tuition of a beast.

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs.

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former.

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction.

TULIP. *n. f.* [*tulipa*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, composed of six leaves, shaped somewhat like a pitcher; the point of the middle of the flower is surrounded with stamens, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts, and is divided into three cells, full of plain seeds, resting upon one another in a double row. To these may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good tulip, according to the characteristics of the best florists of the present age, are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. precoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. Their roots should be taken up and spread upon mats in a shady place to dry; after which they should be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the season for planting.

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun.

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and running thro' all, still escape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TULIPTREE. A tree.

To **TUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*tumber*, Fr. *tommeler*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.

Of nature's germs tumble all together,

Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,

As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and tattle. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Gloster stumbled, and in falling struck me

Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;

They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To **TUMBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,

To chafe propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke's Works.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,

To tumble down thy husband and thyself,

From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakespeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,

His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free.

TUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: why,

says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and

never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [from tumble.] One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise?

Watkins's Math. Magic.

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest

tumblers or rope-dancers. *Arbutnot.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown,

Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrel and man,

And compass that follow as soon as ye can. *Taff. Hyl.*

My corps is in a tumbrel laid, among

The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;

That cart arreft, and raise a common cry,

For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbrel? go lie down and

sleep, you fool. *Congreve.*

To convince the present little race how unequal all their

measures were to an antediluvian, in respect of the insects which

now appear for men, he sometimes rode in an open tumbrel. *Tall.*

TUMFACTION. *n. f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness,

a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbutnot.*

To **TUMFY.** *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to

swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumid

joint. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumid, im-

posed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TUMID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,

Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet

cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities,

which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TUMOUR. *n. f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their

natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wifeman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that

feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating

that is the most natural remedy. *Governor of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swell-

ing mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors;

and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little eleva-

tion. *Watson.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the pas-

sions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

TUMOROUS. *adj.* [from tumor.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above,

and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant. *Watson.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which

is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast

and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Johnson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and al-

most tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Watson.*

To **TUMP.** among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To **TUMULATE.** *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. This

seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to

acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and

grow hot, and continue to fight till they have dissipated or

mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULOUS. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills.

TUMULOUSITY. *n. f.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness.

TUMULT. *n. f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumulus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government

overtaken by it. *L'Estrange.*

With irrevel taunts each other they oppose,

Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

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3. To throw down.

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2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what tumults in the heavens?

Whence cometh this alarm and this noise? *Shakespeare.*

Tumult and confusion all emb